Welcome to the August edition of the UN Migration Agency Bulletin for the East and Horn of Africa.

Like in many parts of the globe, migration continues to dominate debates in our region. On 6 August, IOM and its partners, launched a Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen appealing to the international community for USD 45 million. It is the first of such plan to be launched ever.

Irregular migration from the Horn of Africa to the Gulf countries has been steadily increasing over the past few years, with approximately 100,000 people entering Yemen in 2017. The countries on this route are grappling with humanitarian challenges. In Yemen, for example, partners estimate that more than 22 million people need humanitarian assistance, while Somalia and Ethiopia are also in the grip of complex emergencies because of conflict and recurrent disasters.

Developed in coordination with regional and country-level non-governmental and intergovernmental partners, the plan details support to migrants on the move in the Horn of Africa and Yemen from 2018 to 2020. The plan targets some 81,000 people.

This issue also highlights the struggle of aid workers in South Sudan to provide humanitarian assistance, in extremely difficult and challenging conditions, to some of the world’s most vulnerable people. In Burundi, IOM provided emergency shelters and rental support to more than 1,000 flood-displaced households, while in Ethiopia, we continue to provide the much-needed humanitarian support to more than 900,000 displaced people in Gedeo and West Guji regions. In a bid to promote cohesion in Somalia, IOM in partnership with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management outreach team in Baidoa, Somalia, organized an environmental clean-up campaign bringing together nearly 13,000 internally displaced persons. Whilst in Uganda, some 87,000 people will benefit from water, sanitation and hygiene services, thanks to funding from the European Union’s Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department.

30th July marked World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, which was commemorated by our missions in the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya.

We appreciate and welcome continued cooperation from our partners and governments in the region.

Jeffrey Labovitz
IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa
A mura, a midwife, and Maria, a traditional birthing attendant, work at a mobile clinic supported by IOM, in Jebel Kher, a neighbourhood on the outskirts of Wau town in South Sudan.

The clinic, once a functioning hospital that provided medical care to the surrounding community, was heavily damaged in the fighting that broke out in Wau. Life-saving equipment was stolen, and the doors torn off and taken away.

Amura and Maria, who are from the neighbourhood, were displaced by the fighting and returned recently.

They say that since the crisis began, many from Jebel Kher have to walk long distances to access even the most basic health care.

Across South Sudan, aid workers must make use of even the most basic of structures to provide aid to people in need.

While IOM is in the process of building a new clinic on nearby land, clinic staff in Jebel Kher must make do with what is available for now.

Since IOM began operating out of the clinic, Amura and Maria have seen the numbers of patients slowly grow.

“We distribute soap to mothers to encourage them to come for maternal care visits,” Amura explains.

“Mothers used to deliver babies here,” according to Amura. But now, “the building is damaged. There is nothing left.”

They have not lost hope, despite the hardship. Maria takes joy in serving her community. “I am a midwife because I know in my heart this is what I want to do.”

Likewise, Amura chose to be a midwife to simply, she says, “help people”.

Recent fighting in mid-June 2018 led to closure of another IOM-supported clinic in Baggari, another remote area in Wau. When the clashes hit, IOM staff had to flee from the area. The clinic was damaged and has not been operational since.

Without the clinic, which only started operating in December 2017 after more than a year of extremely limited humanitarian access in the area, thousands are once again unable to access life-saving primary health-care services.

Mary, who oversees the clinic together with her colleagues, risks her life daily to help those in need. “I ride my bike two hours each way.”

Mary, like Maria and Amura, does not stop because, she says, it is what she must do to help her people.

South Sudan is one of the most dangerous and challenging places in the world to be an aid worker and many are forced to provide assistance in extremely difficult and challenging conditions.

Wau, located in north-western South Sudan, is one such area. Civilians have experienced waves of insecurity since fighting broke out in June 2016, leading to large-scale displacement and vast damage to infrastructure and basic services. Without any assurance of what the future holds, communities in Wau push forward to rebuild their lives in the hope that peace will take hold someday.
Refugees, Host Communities in Uganda to Benefit from EU Funding

Some 82,700 people will benefit from life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions after the European Union’s Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO) confirmed fresh funding worth EUR 2 million to IOM in support of refugees and host communities in western and north-western Uganda.

The funds will help to deliver life-saving WASH interventions for refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan, as well as the host communities in Kyangwali settlement in Hoima district, Kyaka II settlement in Kyegegwa district and Palorinya settlement in Moyo district.

Irregular migration from the Horn of Africa to the Gulf countries has been steadily increasing over the past few years, with approximately 100,000 people entering Yemen, a major transit point on this route, in 2017. Often, migrants including refugees cross the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti or Somalia, arriving in Yemen with the support of smugglers.

The countries on this route are beset with humanitarian challenges. In Yemen, partners estimate that more than 22 million people need humanitarian assistance, while Somalia and Ethiopia are also in the grip of complex emergencies because of conflict and recurrent disasters.

The plan estimates that, like in 2017, up to 100,000 new arrivals from the Horn of Africa will reach Yemen in 2018, while 200,000 migrants and refugees will return from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen to the Horn of Africa countries in the same period. Of these, 150,000 and 50,000 will return to Ethiopia and Somalia, respectively.

The three-year plan includes urgent humanitarian interventions. It also details longer-term actions to address the drivers of migration, build local migration management capacity and provide sustainable socioeconomic infrastructure to support communities of origin, transit and destination. The objectives of the plan are in keeping with the Sustainable Development Goals, connecting humanitarian and development field work.

IOM Launches Migrant Response Plan for Yemen and Horn of Africa

IOM and its partners launched, on 6 August, a Regional Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen appealing to the international community for USD 45 million. The plan details support to migrants on the move in the Horn of Africa and Yemen from 2018 to 2020.

The response plan, developed in coordination with regional and country-level non-governmental and intergovernmental partners, is a migrant-focused humanitarian and development strategy for vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa, specifically those from Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia, moving to and from Yemen. The plan targets some 81,000 people.

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IOM Provides Emergency Assistance to Victims of Flash Floods in Burundi

More than 1,000 flood-displaced households have received emergency shelters, non-food items (NFIs) and rental support from IOM since heavy flooding struck southern and western parts of Burundi and in areas bordering Lake Tanganyika in May.

The floods completely destroyed more than 1,000 homes and left a further 4,000 households displaced and vulnerable. The affected households lost most of their belongings and were forced to seek shelter with their neighbours. Seraphina and her children were offered shelter by her neighbour but she had no money for even the most basic commodities like soap.

Fortunately, nearly 140 host households received rental support for three months to cover shelter needs during the dry season, when access to employment in the agricultural sector is often scarce. Seraphina was relieved: “We welcomed this help. Having people who help you in such circumstances, I can only be grateful.”

Assistance was provided thanks to the support of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and the Department for International Development (UK) in collaboration with the local administration, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), volunteers from the Burundi Red Cross and L’Organisation pour la Prévention et l’Intervention contre les Risques et Contingences, who helped construct the shelters, among other activities.

An estimated 200 NFI kits, which included two water containers, one bucket with a lid, a kitchen set, three sets of floor mats, blankets, mosquito nets and 2.5 kilograms of soap, were distributed in Nyaza-Lac. The World Health Organization provided 597 pre-treated mosquito nets to complement the kits.

Fifty standard emergency shelters, primarily composed of plastic sheets and wooden poles, were constructed. The beneficiaries will recycle the materials to build their houses in the future. Where possible, the shelters were erected on the owners’ own land. Where flood debris prevented this, the shelters were constructed on land belonging to their neighbours with their approval.

As part of IOM’s ongoing project to support displaced populations, 30 durable shelters were also constructed in Nyaza-Lac. In Gatumba region, IOM provided 200 emergency shelters and 277 NFI kits to flood victims, while 100 households received host/rental support in Buterere. In all the areas where shelter was provided, young people were engaging in the construction through cash-for-work programmes. A representative from OFDA along with IOM’s team visited Nyanza-Lac to assess the work.

In Burundi, IOM is committed to delivering emergency response to displaced victims of natural hazards and help build the preparedness of the communities most likely to be affected.
IOM released its latest displacement reports from the crisis in Ethiopia's Gedeo and West Guji zones, where some 958,175 people have been displaced by inter-communal conflict.

An assessment conducted by IOM in the two zones in July revealed that nearly 359,000 people were sheltering in collective sites. The remainder of those displaced are living with local communities, while still visiting the collective sites to access humanitarian assistance.

In March 2018, clashes broke out between Guji and Gedeo communities in southern Ethiopia. As the fighting intensified in June, hundreds of thousands of people fled their homes with little more than the clothes they were wearing.

In Gedeo, where the majority of the nearly 960,000 displaced people are living, there are at least 276,939 people in 134 collective sites. The collective sites range from schools to government buildings and disused or unfinished buildings. In seven of the sites, more than half of the residents are living outside or in open spaces. As Ethiopia is experiencing its cold and rainy season, providing adequate shelter to the displaced communities is vital.

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In 59 of the sites in Gedeo, more than half the people did not have enough drinking water while half did not have appropriate access to latrines in 64 other sites. Many of the sites in Gedeo are in remote areas and 19 of the 134 are inaccessible by car, making humanitarian aid delivery extremely difficult. Four sites are completely inaccessible.

In West Guji, some 82,174-displaced people are sheltering in 43 collective sites; of these, five are inaccessible. In 12 sites in West Guji, over a quarter of the population are living outside or in open spaces.

In both areas, people began arriving in March and were continuing to do so during the July assessment. Health facilities are mostly not available in the displacement sites. Most families rely on food aid to survive.

IOM is working with partners in providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced.
In Somalia, 13,000 IDPs Benefit from Environmental Clean-up Campaign

More than 13,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) participated in an environmental clean-up campaign organized by IOM, in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) outreach team in Baidoa, Somalia in August 2018.

This was part of efforts to bridge divisions and unite the diverse community groups to work toward the common goals of peace, development and reconciliation. The clean-up exercise focused on voluntarism among the IDPs and the host community.

IOM provided sanitation materials to 270 IDP sites for the clean-up exercise. The volunteers began their clean-up activities in the IDP sites, working their way along narrow dirt lanes to remove large volumes of refuse that lay in front of residents’ shelters.

The environmental clean-up campaign in Baidoa is funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). To date, over 19,600 IDPs have benefited from the programme, which IOM hopes to expand across the different sites in Baidoa.

Workshop on Human Trafficking in Rwanda

IOM, Three Stones and Never Again Rwanda hosted a two-day training on 18th and 19th July for researchers and supervisors who participate in research on human trafficking in Rwanda. In January 2017, USAID Rwanda awarded IOM Rwanda, UNICEF Rwanda and UN Women Rwanda with a grant to combat human trafficking through a UN joint programme called “Improving Knowledge, Enforcement and Coordination in Counter-trafficking”.

The purpose of the training was to bring together all partners involved in the research in order to understand the definitions of human trafficking and the status of human trafficking in Rwanda through examples and case studies. Introductions to the Palermo Protocol (the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children) and the Rwandan legal framework enabled participants to witness various conditions and complexities that make human trafficking hard to define, track and combat.

Participants were trained on how to utilize and assess key factors that contribute to human trafficking. They also discussed the research protocols, ethical considerations and the referral of cases of post-traumatic stress disorders.

Kenya, Tanzania Mark World Day against Trafficking in Persons

For the first time, the United Republic of Tanzania commemorated World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (WDAT), on 30th July 2018 at Mnazi Moja grounds, Dar es Salaam. The event was attended by an estimated 500 people including representatives of the government and humanitarian agencies.

Trafficking in persons has received increasing attention in recent years across international, regional and national levels.

In Kenya, IOM in partnership with the Government of Kenya launched an assessment report on human trafficking in the coastal region of Kenya on 30th July 2018. The assessment, conducted between November 2017 and February 2018, focused on the counties of Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi, where cases of human trafficking were reported to be rampant.

IOM collaborated with county and national government as well as local civil society actors to plan and conduct the trafficking assessment and WDAT activities in the coastal region. The launch of the report concluded the weeklong commemoration of the WDAT in Kenya.

The assessment findings will contribute to the strengthening of identification and referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants in Kenya.

The programme will target the East African Community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and migrant workers, migrant associations, diaspora associations and labour market institutions. The Initiative is funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida).
# Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2018-2020

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<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 1: (To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa)</th>
<th>Strategic Objective 2: (To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization)</th>
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<tr>
<td>USD 16,630,500</td>
<td>USD 23,045,000</td>
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<th>Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.</th>
<th>Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen</th>
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<td>USD 3,377,100</td>
<td>USD 2,645,000</td>
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### Yemen
- **Yemen Budget**: USD 12,552,500
- **Yemen target population**: 35,000

### Djibouti
- **Djibouti Budget**: USD 2,910,000
- **Djibouti target population**: 6,000

### Ethiopia
- **Ethiopia Budget**: USD 23,774,600
- **Ethiopia target population**: 30,000

### Somalia
- **Somalia Budget**: USD 6,460,500
- **Somalia target population**: 17,000

### Funding Gap
| USD 33,415,602 |

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